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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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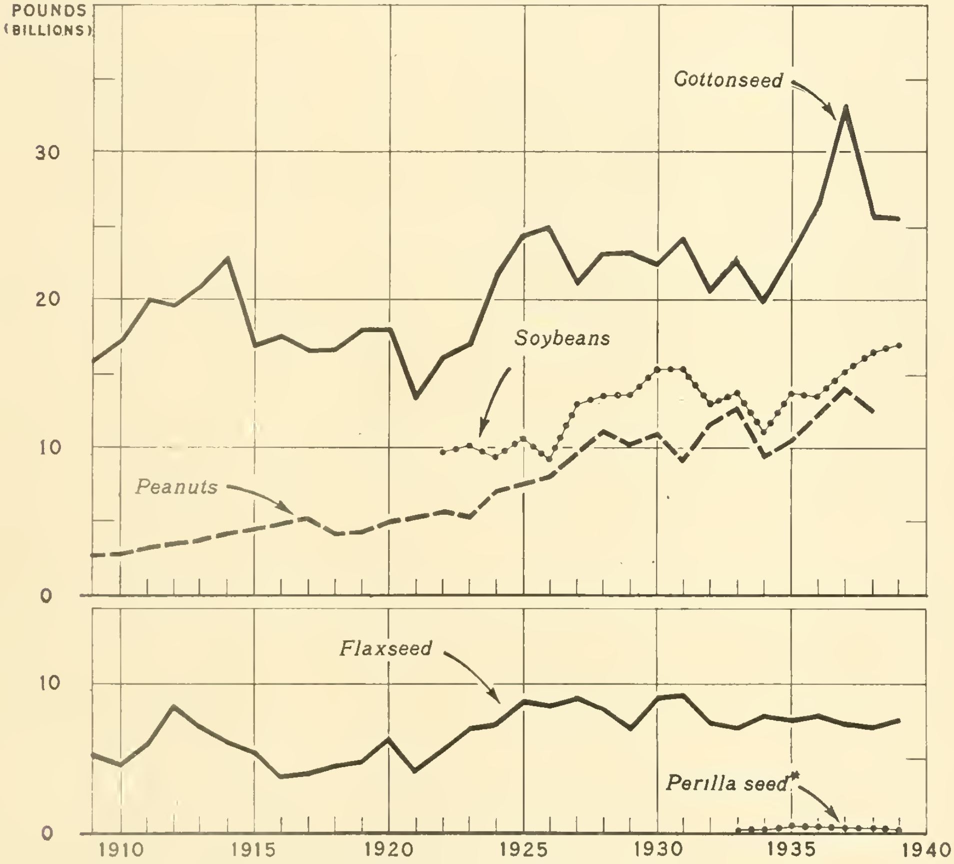
THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

ESTIMATED WORLD PRODUCTION (EXCLUDING CHINA) OF COTTONSEED, SOYBEANS, PEANUTS, FLAXSEED, AND PERILLA SEED, 1909-39



DATA FOR 1938 AND 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY
* MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN ONLY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35951 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World production of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts has increased sharply since 1923, with cottonseed production in 1939 about 50 percent larger, and soybean production nearly 70 percent larger than in 1923. Peanut production (in 1938) was about 2.5 times as large as in 1923. The record level of cottonseed production in 1937 was chiefly the result of a record cotton crop in the United States in that year. Flaxseed production also has been larger, on the average, since 1923 than in earlier years.

Table 1.- Price per pound of specified fats and oils, and oil-bearing materials, December 1937 and 1938, and October-December 1939

Item	December		1939		
	1937	1938	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 1/
Fats and oils:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	37.3	27.4	28.4	29.5	29.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	8.3	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.2
Lard, refined, Chicago	9.8	7.9	8.0	7.2	7.1
Compounds(animal and veg.cooking fats), Chicago	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.9
Corn oil, refined, bbls., N. Y.	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks,f.o.b. S.E. mills	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., N. Y.	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.9
Oleo oil, extra, Chicago	11.3	8.2	10.0	8.5	7.4
Oleostearine, bbls., N. Y.	8.1	6.9	8.9	7.9	7.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6
Peanut oil, dom.refined, bbls.,N. Y.	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.1
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars,mid-western mills	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.1
Soybean oil, refined, N. Y.	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.0
Babassu oil, N. Y.	---	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.6
Coconut oil,crude,tanks,f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/.	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.5	6.4
Coconut oil, edible, N. Y. 2/	9.2	7.3	---	8.1	7.9
Olive oil, edible, bbls., N. Y.	31.3	25.1	30.0	29.1	27.7
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, bbls., N. Y. 2/	7.5	6.4	---	---	---
Palm oil, crude, casks, N. Y. 2/	7.0	6.7	---	8.0	8.0
Rape oil, refined, bbls., N. Y. 3/	16.6	15.3	18.0	18.0	18.2
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	10.4	10.5	---	---	12.0
Teaseed oil, crude, N. Y.	9.1	8.4	13.5	13.1	12.5
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Grease, A white, Chicago	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.4
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.2
Whale oil,refined,bleached winter,bbls.,N.Y. 4/.	9.9	8.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	9.8	7.2	10.0	9.3	8.7
Linseed oil, raw, tank carlots, Minneapolis	10.0	8.3	10.0	9.4	9.9
Linseed oil, raw, carlots, bbls., N. Y.	10.3	8.6	10.2	9.9	10.3
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y. 3/	16.0	14.2	19.0	18.7	19.7
Oiticica oil, N. Y.	13.0	11.2	21.0	20.6	20.4
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	14.8	15.0	28.2	26.2	26.5
Castor oil, No. 3, bbls., N. Y.	10.2	9.2	10.8	11.1	12.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, bbls., N. Y.	6.9	4.7	---	9.6	9.6
Oil-bearing materials:					
Copra, bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.0
Cottonseed,U.S. farm price (dol. per ton)	18.5	23.0	22.9	23.8	24.8
Cottonseed, Dallas (dol. per ton)	---	23.0	25.0	26.5	27.6
Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis (per bu.)	210.4	190.0	185.7	183.9	207.1
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago (per bu.)	95.0	81.0	87.0	98.0	115.0

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, National Provisioner, Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes excise tax of 3 cents beginning May 10, 1934. 3/ Includes excise tax of 4.5 cents beginning August 21, 1936. 4/ Includes excise tax of 3 cents beginning July 1, 1939.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

The United States returned to its pre-drought position as a net exporter of food fats and oils during 1939. From 1935 through 1938, the United States had been a net importer of food fats as well as technical fats, largely because of the adverse effects of drought on domestic production.

Difficulty in finding sufficient profitable export markets for the large domestic surplus of lard and soybean oil was one of the principal causes for the general weakness in prices of domestic food and soap fats and oils during the past year. Approximately 8,400 million pounds of fats and oils were produced from domestic materials in the United States in 1939. Such production was about 400 million pounds larger than in 1938 and was the largest on record.

Despite sharp gains in September, prices of most domestic fats and oils averaged lower in 1939 than in any of the preceding 5 or 6 years. Prices of several of the imported fats and oils, on the other hand, averaged about the same as a year earlier, while some of the imported items scored sharp advances.

Comparative strength in late 1939 in prices of fats and oils imported chiefly for technical uses apparently was due to increased costs of ocean transport, and, in some case, to difficulties in securing shipments. Strength

The 1940 Agricultural Outlook Chart Book for Oilseeds: Flax, Soybeans, Peanuts, and Cottonseed is now available to readers of The Fats and Oils Situation. Any reader who wants a copy may obtain it upon request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

shown by prices of drying oils throughout most of the year was due partly to the restricted movement of tung oil from China, and partly to increased demand for such oils in the United States.

Exports of lard and soybeans gained substantially in November. For the 3 months September-November 1939, lard exports amounted to nearly 70 million pounds compared with 56 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1938. Exports of soybeans totaled over 6 million bushels compared with 2 million bushels a year earlier. The United Kingdom took somewhat less lard than in the previous year, but other countries took considerably more.

Lard exports for 1939, including shipments to noncontiguous territories, are estimated to have totaled more than 300 million pounds compared with 234 million pounds in 1938, and a pre-drought (1929-33) average of 666 million pounds. Domestic production of soybeans for 1939 is now estimated at about 87 million bushels compared with 63 million bushels in 1938 and a 5-year (1929-33) average of 14 million bushels.

Annual data from 1909 to 1939 on production of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts by countries, presented in this report, indicate that a marked increase in world supplies of these oilseeds has taken place since 1922. Data also are presented showing production of flaxseed and perilla seed by countries

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices of fats and oils in 1939 lowest in 5 years

Prices of domestic fats and oils in 1939, with the exception of linseed oil and tallow, averaged the lowest in 5 and, in some cases, 6 years. During the first 8 months of 1939, the general trend in prices was downward. With the outbreak of war in Europe in September, prices of all fats and oils advanced fairly sharply. But this advance was followed by a tendency for prices to decline during the remaining months of the year.

In December 1939, prices of most domestic fats and oils were about the same as or slightly lower than those in December 1938. Prices of imported fats and oils, on the other hand, were generally higher than a year earlier, with babassu, coconut, olive, and sesame oil prices up about 10 percent, palm and rape oils up about 20 percent, castor oil up about 30 percent, teaseed oil up nearly 50 percent, and cod oil prices up more than 100 percent. Both domestic and foreign drying oils also were up in December 1939 compared with a year earlier - linseed oil by about 20 percent, perilla oil by about 40 percent, and tung and oiticica oils by approximately 80 percent.

A marked increase in the domestic production of fats and oils occurred in 1939. Approximately 8.4 billion pounds of fats and oils were produced in this country compared with 8.0 billion pounds in 1938. The 1939 production was the largest on record.

One of the main reasons for the general weakness in prices of domestic food and soap fats in 1939 was the difficulty in finding profitable export markets for the large surplus of such fats as lard and soybean oil produced in this country. From 1935 through 1938, the United States had been a net importer of food fats as well as technical fats, largely because of the adverse effects of droughts on domestic production. But during 1939 the United States returned to its pre-drought position as a net exporter of food fats and oils.

The comparative strength in late 1939 in prices of fats and oils imported chiefly for technical uses apparently was due to increased costs of ocean transport, and, in some cases, to difficulties in securing shipments. The strength shown by prices of drying oils throughout most of the year was due partly to the restricted movement of tung oil from China, and partly to an increased demand for such oils in the United States.

Lard production near pre-drought level

Production of lard under Federal inspection during the first 2 months of the current hog-marketing year, which began October 1, totaled nearly 241 million pounds, 23 percent more than in the same period a year earlier. Such production was the largest for the period since 1933. For the 5 pre-drought years, 1929-33, inspected lard production for the October-November period averaged 244 million pounds.

According to the December 1 pig crop report, the number of pigs saved in the 1939 season, spring and fall crops combined, totaled about 84 million head, 19 percent more than a year earlier, and the largest total for the 17 years of record. Breeders' intentions reported about December 1 indicated that the number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1940 (December 1, 1939 to June 1, 1940) would be about the same as in 1939.

Inspected hog slaughter for the 1939-40 marketing year is expected to total about 47 million head, 20 percent more than in 1938-39, and a little more than the pre-drought (1929-33) average. Although the average weight of hogs slaughtered during the current marketing year may be about the same as that in the pre-drought period, the average lard yield per hog may be slightly less. Lard yields in recent months have been larger than in any of the past 5 years, but have continued smaller than in the pre-drought period.

With somewhat larger marketings of hogs, but with smaller yields of lard per hog, lard production in 1939-40 may total almost as much as in the pre-drought period. During the 5 years, 1929-30 to 1933-34, inspected lard production averaged 1,562 million pounds annually. Such production totaled only 790 million pounds in the 1934-35 marketing year, but increased to 1,232 million pounds in 1938-39.

Although lard production for 1939-40 will be almost as large as in the pre-drought period, exports probably will be smaller. Total exports and shipments of lard from the United States averaged 666 million pounds annually in the years 1929-33, but are not expected to be much in excess of 400 million pounds for the current year. (See December issue of this report.)

Exports of lard and soybeans show further increase in November

Exports of lard to the United Kingdom, which had decreased in October, increased substantially in November, totaling 10.8 million pounds for the month compared with 8.5 million pounds in November 1938. For the first 3 months following the outbreak of war in Europe, lard exports to the United Kingdom totaled about 25 million pounds compared with 29 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1938.

Although lard exports to the United Kingdom for the September-November period of 1939 were smaller than a year earlier, exports to most other countries were larger. Exports to all foreign countries for the period amounted to more than 69 million pounds, a gain of about 16 percent over the 56 million pounds exported in the September-November period of 1938. Among the countries which took substantially larger quantities of lard than in the previous year were Belgium, Sweden, Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

Increased exports of lard in the latter part of 1939 were expected because of the relatively large supplies and low prices of lard in the United States. Delays and uncertainties involved in securing shipments of other fats, oils, and oilseeds to neutral and belligerent countries alike apparently have stimulated the lard export movement to some extent.

Soybean production in the United States for 1939 is now estimated at about 87 million bushels compared with 63 million bushels in 1938, and a 5-year (1929-33) average production of about 14 million bushels. Exports of soybeans in October and November 1939 broke all previous records. (Exports of old-crop soybeans in September were negligible.) For the 2 months, October and November, exports totaled 6.4 million bushels compared with 2.3 million bushels in the corresponding period of 1938, and 4.4 million bushels the total for the 1938-39 marketing season.

Table 2.- Exports of lard, soybeans, and cottonseed oil from the United States by countries of destination, September-November, 1938 and 1939 1/

Country to which exported	Lard, including neutral		Soybeans 2/		Cottonseed oil 3/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
United Kingdom	29,142	25,102	---	6	4/	8
Canada	393	1,640	2,137	3,408	11	3,436
Germany	768	---	---	---	5/	5/
Poland and Danzig	132	---	---	---	5/	5/
Belgium	754	5,755	---	---	---	281
Denmark	---	---	37	112	5/	5/
Finland	82	105	---	53	5/	5/
Italy	7	292	---	---	5/	5/
Netherlands	43	431	104	2,800	5/	5/
Norway	8	32	---	---	5/	5/
Sweden	37	2,457	---	---	---	1,544
Switzerland	---	651	---	---	---	1,100
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus	364	819	---	---	5/	5/
Cuba	13,404	16,350	---	---	20	305
Dominican Republic	483	442	---	---	5/	5/
Haiti	170	209	---	---	5/	5/
Mexico	2,098	2,570	7	---	5/	5/
Costa Rica	698	1,022	---	---	5/	5/
Panama 6/	566	783	---	---	195	472
Colombia	1,399	4,312	---	---	1	50
Venezuela	1,883	4,772	---	---	1	48
Ecuador	176	1,070	---	---	5/	5/
Philippine Islands	1	3	---	---	953	1,557
Other countries	3,262	670	20	4/	64	440
Total, all countries 7/	55,870	69,490	2,305	6,378	1,249	9,239

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports of lard do not include shipments to noncontiguous territories of the United States.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ American soybeans yield 14-16 percent of their weight in crude oil, depending on method of expression, and about 80 percent of their weight in high-protein cake and meal.
3/ Refined and crude. Refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93.
4/ Less than 500 bushels or pounds.
5/ If any, included with "other countries".
6/ Including Panama Canal Zone.
7/ Total of unrounded numbers.

Canada and the Netherlands have been the principal importers of American soybeans in recent months. Exports to Canada have been largely for transshipment to Europe, where the American product during the current season is taking the place, in part at least, of soybeans formerly imported from more distant Manchuria.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the 3 months, September-November 1939 also were larger than those of a year earlier. Most of the increase occurred in exports to Canada (possibly for transshipment), Sweden, Switzerland, and the Philippine Islands.

British whaling activity reported

According to trade reports, 10 British factory ships are now operating on the Antarctic whaling grounds, in addition to the British land station in south Georgia. Last year, nine British expeditions were in operation. The reported activity would indicate that the United Kingdom, if successful in transporting whale oil to home ports, will be somewhat less dependent on supplies of lard and other fats and oils from foreign sources, including the United States, than has been indicated in recent issues of "The Fats and Oils Situation". Earlier reports had indicated that British whaling activity would be sharply curtailed this year.

In addition to the 10 British expeditions, there are reported to be 10 Norwegian, one United States, one Panamanian, and six Japanese factory ships, as well as one Argentine shore station, now operating in the Antarctic. A total of 234 killer boats are said to be employed compared with the 281 in operation last year, when six German expeditions also were in the field.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COTTONSEED, SOYBEANS, PEANUTS, FLAXSEED, AND PERILLA SEED, 1909-39

An important factor tending to depress prices of fats and oils in recent months has been the remarkable increase in world production of land and marine animal fats and oils, and of vegetable oil-bearing materials. Data with regard to such production is far from complete. An effort to remedy this deficiency was made by the International Institute of Agriculture in its 2-volume work, "Oils and Fats: Production and International Trade," Rome, 1939. Statistics given in that publication, however, relate chiefly to averages for the periods 1909-13 and 1924-28, and contain annual data beginning only with 1929.

From time to time, "The Fats and Oils Situation" will give such world production statistics in the field of fats and oils as are available from official sources, by years beginning 1909. In the September 1939 issue, data were presented showing exports of copra and coconut oil, palm kernels, and babassu nuts from primary producing countries. In the November 1939 issue, data on production of whale oil by regions, and by countries, were given. Available data concerning the production of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, and perilla seed in specified countries and estimates of world total production are presented herewith.

Although China normally produces soybeans and peanuts in large quantities, as well as cottonseed and flaxseed in lesser amounts, data concerning the production of most crops in that country are available only for a few years. Hence in the world production estimates, China has been excluded from the totals. In the case of peanuts, or groundnuts, it has been necessary to combine export statistics for some countries with production statistics for others, with the result that the estimated total world production figures for peanuts are understatements. Despite such deficiencies, the world totals as estimated by the Bureau probably provide a fairly reliable measure of the year-to-year changes that have taken place, as well as of the longer-time trends in production.

Production of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts increased sharply after 1922

Since 1922, a sharp increase has taken place in world production of the principal oilseeds yielding edible oils, i.e., cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts. World production of cottonseed (excluding China) increased from about 8 million short tons in 1922 to a record high production of more than 16 million tons in 1937. In both 1937 and 1938, however, such production totaled somewhat less than 13 million tons.

The record large production of cottonseed in the United States in 1937 was mainly responsible for the sharp rise in the world total in that year. However, most of the upward trend in world production of cottonseed since 1922 has occurred in countries other than the United States, notably in the Soviet Union and Brazil, and in several of the minor-producing countries, including Argentina, Peru, Turkey, Iran, Chosen, and certain African territories. A slight upward trend in production also has taken place in India and Egypt - and in China.

Aside from the large production in China, Manchuria has long occupied what might be called a dominant position in the world production of soybeans. Practically all of the Chinese production is consumed in China, whereas Manchuria has had large quantities of soybeans available for export. Production of soybeans in Manchuria has fluctuated widely in recent years. Beginning in 1934 a very sharp increase in soybean production took place in the United States, with the result that the United States is now the third largest soybean producing nation. Relatively little change has taken place in soybean production in Chosen since 1909. Production in Japan, on the other hand, has tended to decline since 1921. A fairly steady upward trend is observable in production in the Netherlands Indies since 1916, the first year for which data are available for that country.

Soybean cultivation in the Danubian Basin is a relatively new enterprise. In 1934, according to official reports, only 26,000 bushels of soybeans were produced in Rumania. But by 1939 production in that country had increased to 2,572,000 bushels. Production in Bulgaria increased from 77,000 bushels in 1934 to 827,000 bushels in 1939, and in Yugoslavia production increased from 27,000 to 213,000 bushels during this period. Total production in these countries is still small, however, compared with the production of about 149 million bushels in Manchuria and 87 million bushels in the United States in 1939.

Peanut production more than doubled from 1909 to 1922, and again from 1922 to 1939. Most of the increase in the world production of peanuts (excluding China) has taken place in India, although nearly all peanut-producing countries have shown some increase in production during the past 30 years.

Nearly half of world flaxseed supply produced in Argentina

During the past 15 years nearly one-half of the total world supply of flaxseed has been produced in Argentina. Production of flaxseed in that country amounted to less than 30 million bushels in 1909, but totaled nearly 90 million bushels in 1931. Since 1931, production in Argentina has fallen off to some extent, and in 1939, a year of unsually poor yields, totaled only about 50 million bushels. Other countries in which flaxseed production now is larger than in 1909 and 1910 include the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay. Production in India also is larger, but by only a small amount.

In the United States and Canada, flaxseed production was relatively large in 1912, but decreased in subsequent years. In Canada, production in 1939 totaled only about 2 million bushels. In the United States, a major peak in production was reached in 1924. But from 1924 to 1936, the general trend of production was downward. A sharp increase in flaxseed production took place in the United States in 1939, when over 20 million bushels, the largest crop since 1930, were produced.

World production of flaxseed (excluding China) showed no pronounced trend after 1922, but fluctuated within a range of 125 to 165 million bushels annually. Prior to 1923, world production exceeded 125 million bushels in only 2 years of record, 1912 and 1913, when production in Argentina, the United States, India, and Canada all were relatively large for that period. Except for those 2 years, world production from 1909 to 1922 ranged within the limits of 68 to 113 million bushels annually.

Estimates of production of perilla seed, which yields a drying oil somewhat like linseed oil, are available for Manchuria for the past 7 years and for Chosen for the past 12 years. Production in other countries is negligible, except in Japan where it is estimated that about 400,000 pounds are produced annually. Ten to 12 million pounds of perilla seed are produced annually in Chosen, and 100 to 400 million pounds in Manchuria. The total production in 1938 amounted to about 266 million pounds compared with a world production of flaxseed in that year (excluding China) of approximately 1,768 million pounds. The largest production of perilla seed in recent years occurred in 1935, when about 410 million pounds were produced.

Table 3.- Cottonseed: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/

Year	Estimated world total, excl. China	United States	India	U.S.S.R.	China	Brazil	Egypt
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909	7,893	4,442	2,227	281		155	485
1910	8,617	5,156	1,812	421		171	733
1911	10,025	6,970	1,520	341		172	719
1912	9,878	6,087	2,062	421		200	726
1913	10,405	6,286	2,361	469		228	700
1914	11,477	7,155	2,427	759		222	611
1915	8,498	4,963	1,742	867		162	485
1916	8,798	5,085	2,093	688	854	161	517
1917	8,354	5,012	1,890	364	1,165	198	644
1918	8,412	5,341	1,853	92	1,704	194	494
1919	8,980	5,069	2,702	45	1,402	220	571
1920	8,970	5,966	1,678	32	1,049	228	618
1921	6,695	3,528	2,090	24	843	241	446
1922	8,092	4,330	2,364	31	1,291	262	688
1923	8,490	4,503	2,405	109	1,110	275	669
1924	10,764	6,050	2,837	238	1,213	289	740
1925	12,298	7,150	2,896	436	1,171	288	813
1926	12,455	7,989	2,341	417	970	232	780
1927	10,474	5,758	2,779	482	1,044	233	618
1928	11,558	6,435	2,700	597	1,373	264	817
1929	11,595	6,590	2,455	628	1,178	321	864
1930	11,202	6,191	2,460	808	1,368	246	837
1931	12,078	7,604	1,881	938	994	289	642
1932	10,263	5,784	2,182	925	1,259	195	501
1933	11,313	5,806	2,404	957	1,498	389	864
1934	9,989	4,282	2,279	853	1,717	732	761
1935	11,608	4,729	2,783	1,246	1,248	765	849
1936	13,328	5,511	2,933	1,827	2,224	904	915
1937	16,647	8,426	2,707	1,907	1,633	1,174	1,047
1938 2/	12,800	5,310	2,386	2,017		1,045	754
1939 2/	12,750	5,239	2,171			1,200	833

Continued -

Table 3.- Cottonseed: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/ - Continued

Year	Argentina	Peru	Mexico	Turkey	Iran	Chosen	Uganda 2/	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Belgian Congo	Tanganyika	Nigeria
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909	1	49	71	70		11	6	7		3/ 2	6
1910	1	36	111	57		10	10	10		3/ 6	3
1911	1	39	89		66	13	12	7		3/ 3	3
1912	2	46	134		79	17	13	7		3/ 8	6
1913	1	45	114		83	19	15	5			7
1914	2	52			81	19	12	11			4
1915	2	46	53		77	22	10	8			9
1916	2	46	47		55	22	13	11			6
1917	7	51	36		48	31	13	5			3
1918	8	58	204		50	35	17	6		3/ 2	8
1919	8	63	111		52	43	24	11	1	3/ 2	8
1920	15	72	125		58	52	38	14	1	1	15
1921	10	76	86	17	2/ 5	42	23	11	3	2	7
1922	15	86	112	17	2/ 18	54	41	13	4	3	8
1923	33	115	98	32	2/ 36	58	60	21	5	5	12
1924	39	118	109	44	2/ 33	62	91	23	8	9	17
1925	79	132	94	59	2/ 47	63	84	59	9	10	22
1926	33	96	165	54	2/ 47	73	61	73	13	11	13
1927	62	104	83	30	2/ 42	69	65	62	13	7	10
1928	71	90	129	63	2/ 38	77	95	80	15	15	15
1929	87	115	117	56	2/ 38	72	60	74	16	13	21
1930	82	104	82	41	2/ 26	76	88	55	32	11	9
1931	93	100	97	51	59	52	97	107	19	5	3
1932	86	101	45	45	40	66	137	64	33	8	11
1933	118	112	116	71	80	69	133	73	43	14	12
1934	181	142	105	97	71	66	118	127	56	18	26
1935	220	161	120	132	65	91	150	91	67	27	27
1936	85	156	177	130	96	101	158	122	80	31	21
1937	141	178	150	165	151	102	187	117	92	28	
1938 2/	179	171	115	149	104	89	142	116	85	22	
1939 2/						87				36	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data by countries compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture, or derived from official cotton production estimates.

1/ Data are not available for certain countries in years for which blank spaces are shown.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Exports of ginned cotton, in terms of cottonseed.

Table 4.- Soybeans: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/

Year	Estimated world total excl. China	China	Manchuria	United States	Chosen	Japan	Netherlands India 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1909						17,055	
1910					13,017	16,100	
1911					14,298	17,505	
1912					17,237	16,644	
1913					17,078	14,187	
1914					17,177	17,370	
1915					19,038	18,048	
1916					20,029	17,774	2,603
1917					20,427	17,086	2,809
1918					23,075	16,359	2,523
1919					15,550	18,631	2,533
1920					22,710	20,271	3,740
1921					22,179	20,199	3,697
1922	163,000		113,469		21,404	17,244	3,737
1923	169,000		119,853		22,000	16,276	3,574
1924	158,000		112,055	4,947	18,723	15,367	3,531
1925	179,000		126,092	4,875	23,609	17,106	4,038
1926	156,000		107,740	5,239	22,276	14,213	3,608
1927	217,000		163,319	6,938	24,300	15,467	3,961
1928	227,000		177,804	7,880	19,510	14,110	4,303
1929	228,000		178,372	9,398	20,434	12,585	3,917
1930	256,000		196,949	13,471	22,989	14,381	4,692
1931	258,000	210,038	192,057	16,733	21,155	11,777	4,722
1932	217,000	240,685	156,816	14,975	22,578	11,435	5,471
1933	230,000	267,175	169,056	13,147	23,324	13,307	6,669
1934	186,000	207,400	122,973	23,095	19,519	10,255	6,445
1935	231,000	184,413	141,793	44,378	22,401	10,719	7,448
1936	226,000	217,192	152,375	29,983	17,937	12,485	9,090
1937	255,000	251,362	159,907	45,272	20,205	13,473	9,880
1938 4/	278,000		170,268	62,729	18,333		5/ 9,873
1939 4/	285,000		149,435	87,409			

Continued -

Table 4.- Soybeans: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/ - Continued

Year	Kwantung	Taiwan	U.S.S.R.	Rumania	Bulgaria	Yugoslavia	Other Europe 3/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1909							
1910							
1911	375						
1912	719						
1913	538						
1914	519						
1915	400						
1916	566						
1917	276						
1918							
1919							
1920							
1921		280					
1922							
1923							
1924	716	220					
1925	716	220					
1926	716	220					
1927	716	227					
1928	735	197	2,060				
1929	735	176	1,958				
1930	735	175	3,060				
1931	735	189	10,384				
1932	735	173	4,383				55
1933	841	171	3,884				60
1934	816	152	2,504	26	77	27	49
1935	764	139		424	634	36	60
1936	650	162		1,366	179	22	
1937		159		2,584	419	54	
1938 4/				1,901	246	140	
1939 4/				2,572	827	213	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data by countries compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

1/ Data are not available for certain countries in years for which blank spaces are shown.
2/ Native crops only.
3/ Includes Poland, Czechoslovakia, and what was formerly Austria.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Reported as production minus seed for planting.

Table 5.- Peanuts: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/

Year	Estimated world total, excl. China	British India and Burma	China	Senegal	United States 2/	Nigeria 3/	Netherlands India	Japan 4/	Argentina
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1909	2,722	1,029		3/ 375		6		85	25
1910	2,835	1,127		3/ 375		3		58	32
1911	3,206	1,357		3/ 514		4		70	32
1912	3,466	1,501		3/ 514		8		81	34
1913	3,741	1,677		3/ 514		65		93	62
1914	4,207	2,121		3/ 514		57		89	53
1915	4,403	2,370		419		30		90	40
1916	4,873	2,679		507		169	452	96	54
1917	5,157	2,365		573		169	510	100	65
1918	4,219	1,402		661		193	510	130	98
1919	4,394	1,841		717	688	132	410	122	132
1920	5,011	2,289		631	696	153	620	112	125
1921	5,235	2,148		765	678	171	607	131	91
1922	5,552	2,769		730	523	80	576	114	89
1923	5,202	2,428		791	568	77	473	131	82
1924	7,040	3,326		966	713	263	488	164	105
1925	7,795	3,978		981	722	427	448	178	151
1926	8,077	4,072		1,000	662	426	475	193	129
1927	9,635	5,430		1,030	844	305	498	218	143
1928	11,055	6,223		1,080	844	346	538	230	105
1929	10,234	5,291		1,090	898	495	517	262	145
1930	10,932	6,196		1,192	697	492	548	258	146
1931	9,162	5,080		441	1,056	537	468	267	129
1932	11,601	6,713		1,087	941	632	534	292	173
1933	12,637	7,459	6,571	1,257	820	687	507	306	229
1934	9,475	4,220	5,830	1,046	1,010	823	471	327	205
1935	10,583	5,058	4,957	1,257	1,147	618	453	326	250
1936	12,252	6,402	5,801	1,332	1,253	732	525	339	159
1937	14,183	8,300	6,763	1,257	1,224	1,095	570		153
1938 5/	12,750	7,206		1,411	1,306	605	623		
1939 5/					1,180				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data by countries compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Data for several minor-producing countries, for which production in 1937 totaled approximately 1,250,000,000 pounds, not shown.

1/ Data are not available for certain countries in years for which blank spaces are shown. 2/ Picked and threshed. 3/ Exports only. 4/ Including Chosen, Kwantung, and Taiwan. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Flaxseed: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/

Year	Estimated world total excluding China	Argentina	U.S.S.R.	India 2/	United States	Canada	Uruguay
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1909	92,000	28,212	16,724	12,068	19,511		
1910	84,000	23,434	13,938	17,272	11,384	4,245	660
1911	104,000	22,534	16,147	23,012	18,537	10,075	879
1912	156,000	44,486	17,726	25,956	28,139	26,130	1,302
1913	128,000	36,928	19,769	21,844	15,099	17,539	963
1914	107,000	45,040		15,608	12,940	7,175	588
1915	96,000	35,238		16,040	11,270	6,114	391
1916	68,000	4,032		19,200	11,829	8,260	122
1917	72,000	19,588		21,200	8,402	5,935	333
1918	84,000	30,775		20,760	12,779	6,055	498
1919	86,000	49,890		9,560	6,770	5,473	932
1920	113,000	60,006	9,204	16,920	10,900	7,998	966
1921	76,000	36,046	9,752	10,920	8,107	4,112	519
1922	99,000	47,577	11,043	17,560	10,520	5,008	719
1923	125,000	58,005	13,379	21,480	16,563	7,140	1,178
1924	130,000	45,084	15,747	18,640	31,220	9,695	1,542
1925	158,000	75,113	21,259	21,160	22,334	6,237	2,030
1926	153,000	80,783	19,684	17,080	18,531	5,995	1,970
1927	160,000	82,672	19,684	17,440	25,174	4,885	1,954
1928	150,000	78,377	23,690	15,080	19,118	3,614	2,030
1929	124,000	50,004	28,060	14,080	15,924	2,060	3,216
1930	164,000	78,342	28,242	16,840	21,673	4,399	5,056
1931	165,000	89,067	33,217	16,640	11,755	2,465	4,841
1932	132,000	62,006	31,395	18,160	11,511	2,719	1,475
1933	126,000	62,595	29,307	17,600	6,904	632	2,876
1934	140,000	79,720	27,019	16,080	5,661	910	3,402
1935	135,000	59,445	29,133	17,920	14,520	1,667	3,007
1936	144,000	76,200	29,526	16,640	5,273	1,795	3,011
1937	130,000	60,604		17,800	7,089	775	3,728
1938 3/	128,000	55,509		19,440	8,152	1,389	4,425
1939 3/	138,000	49,210		18,800	20,330	2,149	5,157

Continued-

Table 6.- Flaxseed: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/ -Continued

Year	Poland	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia	Germany incl. Austria	Czecho-slovakia	Rumania	Hungary
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1909	1,808	1,130		711		494	191	205
1910	1,559	1,215	952	647		373	337	185
1911	1,704	911	1,102	608		433	560	189
1912	1,658	1,139	1,008			439	718	220
1913	1,785	1,171	1,019	619		437	529	274
1914				243		365	154	219
1915				432		260	124	145
1916				462		232		160
1917				376		201		224
1918				361		198	290	225
1919	556	827	252	226		222	196	
1920	637	1,011	417	287		313	183	69
1921	856	909	625	311		300	119	73
1922	1,816	1,108	563	328		312	194	41
1923	2,129	1,056	647	347		362	251	30
1924	1,872	1,332	980	460		356	223	42
1925	2,250	1,571	1,099	489		416	331	56
1926	2,472	1,574	971	475		331	244	33
1927	2,790	1,405	655	368		351	242	34
1928	2,413	1,000	411	229		323	241	54
1929	3,173	1,718	904	420		308	278	99
1930	2,335	1,532	733	499		169	393	341
1931	1,941	1,003	499	253		100	523	310
1932	1,640	626	352	154		95	374	95
1933	1,774	823	485	244	169	105	420	202
1934	2,179	1,014	597	290	307	168	365	251
1935	2,793	1,487	811	369	676	225	450	210
1936	2,820	1,444	725	440	1,300	288	534	240
1937	2,964	1,401	880	396	1,663	356	288	176
1938 3/	2,692	1,161	803	350	968		217	276
1939 3/		1,239	949					246

Continued-

Table 6.- Flaxseed: Production in specified countries, and estimated world total excluding China, 1909-39 1/ - Continued

Year	France	Belgium	Netherlands	Italy	Morocco	Turkey	Japan	China
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1909	436		213	281				
1910	416		307	274				
1911	496	515	563	341				
1912	576	514	416	343				
1913	740	387	326	405				
1914	336		212	323				
1915	161		286	323	207			
1916	131		367	362	94			
1917	118		316	323	128			
1918	188		176	472	564			
1919	347	475	267	433	610			
1920	446	862	610	387	1,020			
1921	288	328	242		418		483	
1922	289	356	242	413	267		271	
1923	288	413	251	402	258		284	
1924	417	464	336	422	445		213	
1925	531	488	548	504	402		271	
1926	590	492	304	459	437		266	
1927	502	431	205	298	276		77	
1928	763	492	504	314	388	112	93	
1929	1,078	613	653	265	400	416	121	
1930	749	417	358	223	448	143	119	
1931	233	326	138	184	932	166	123	
1932	224	202	52	124	369	190	87	2,106
1933	183	239	138	87	125	272	147	
1934	429	286	190	80	326	109	181	
1935	855	389	273	80	243	240	147	2,400
1936	1,006	773	428	150	378	339	151	3,200
1937		539	491	201	398	338		2,200
1938 3/		634	649	263	201	333		
1939								

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data by countries compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture adjusted where necessary to show production within national boundaries prevailing in August 1939. Data for several minor-producing countries, for which production totaled about 500,000 bushels in 1938, not shown.

1/ Data are not available for certain countries in years for which blank spaces are shown.

2/ Reported production plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Perilla seed: Production in Manchuria and Chosen, 1928-39

Year	Total	Manchuria	Chosen
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1928		1/	12,138
1929		1/	12,501
1930		1/	12,856
1931		1/	11,788
1932		1/	12,251
1933	122,527	110,230	12,297
1934	149,463	138,259	11,204
1935	409,541	399,033	10,508
1936	333,689	323,139	10,550
1937	275,632	264,552	11,080
1938	265,989	255,734	10,255
1939		2/ 160,936	1/

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official sources. In addition to the above, production in Japan is reported to total about 400,000 pounds annually. Production in other countries is negligible.

1/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine: Production and materials used in manufacture, United States, November 1937 and 1938, September-November, 1939

Item	November		1939 1/		
	1937	1938	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Oleo oil	650	940	862	620	745
Oleostearine	309	262	329	236	228
Lard neutral	160	112	115	88	120
Oleo stock	59	109	65	71	85
Total animal	1,178	1,423	1,371	1,015	1,178
Cottonseed oil	20,339	10,807	9,034	8,689	9,701
Soybean oil	2,186	4,303	7,371	5,982	8,074
Peanut oil	240	246	258	197	201
Corn oil	109	114	35	22	34
Cottonseed stearine	---	---	10	---	1
Soybean stearine	---	7	---	---	---
Total domestic vegetable	22,874	15,477	16,708	14,890	18,011
Coconut oil	5,611	7,023	3,113	2,167	2,154
Babassu oil	501	643	1,409	988	1,057
Palm-kernel oil	383	18	---	---	---
Total foreign vegetable	6,495	7,684	4,522	3,155	3,211
Total fats and oils	30,547	24,584	22,601	19,060	22,400
Milk	7,037	5,838	5,297	4,538	5,337
Salt and other miscellaneous	1,878	1,366	1,281	1,116	1,301
Production of oleomargarine	37,489	30,221	28,105	23,785	27,886

Computed from Bureau of Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Price per pound of specified fats and oils, annual averages, 1934-39

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	24.8	28.8	32.0	33.2	27.1	25.4
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	--	--	15.1	15.6	15.5	14.7
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	7.7	13.8	11.3	11.3	8.0	6.4
Lard, refined, Chicago	8.8	15.1	12.2	12.7	9.2	7.5
Compounds, (Animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	8.6	13.1	12.2	12.4	10.2	9.3
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.9	9.6	8.9	8.4	7.1	5.9
Corn oil, refined, bbls., N. Y.	8.0	12.1	12.0	11.5	9.8	8.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	5.6	9.2	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., N. Y.	6.5	10.4	9.8	9.2	7.9	6.6
Oleo oil, extra, Chicago	7.6	12.2	10.4	12.4	8.8	8.0
Oleostearine, bbls., N. Y.	6.9	10.8	9.0	9.7	7.2	6.8
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.0	9.6	8.8	8.6	6.9	5.9
Peanut oil, dom. refined, bbls., N. Y.	9.7	13.3	12.5	12.1	10.2	9.4
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	6.0	8.1	7.5	8.1	5.6	4.8
Soybean oil, refined, N. Y.	8.2	10.6	9.8	10.9	8.4	7.6
Babassu oil, N. Y.	--	--	--	--	6.4	6.4
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 1/	4.6	7.4	8.0	9.0	6.1	6.0
Coconut oil, edible, N. Y. 1/	6.8	10.0	10.4	11.5	8.4	7.6
Olive oil, edible, bbls., N. Y.	23.1	23.1	24.1	31.9	26.0	26.3
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, bbls., N. Y. 1/	5.4	7.5	8.1	9.0	6.9	6.5
Palm oil, crude, casks, N. Y. 1/	5.4	7.7	7.8	8.6	6.8	7.0
Rape oil, refined, bbls., N. Y. 2/	5.4	6.3	9.9	16.8	15.5	16.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y. 3/	11.8	16.5	15.4	11.9	10.4	9.7
Teaseed oil, crude, N. Y.	--	9.2	10.6	10.8	7.8	10.5
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	3.8	6.2	5.8	7.5	5.0	5.1
Grease, A white, Chicago	4.0	6.8	6.3	8.0	5.3	5.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	2.6	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.0
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	2.7	4.6	4.5	6.0	4.7	4.1
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, bbls., N. Y. 4/	7.3	8.0	7.8	10.3	9.1	10.0
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	7.1	8.6	8.7	11.1	8.0	7.8
Linseed oil, raw, tank carlots, Minneapolis	9.0	8.8	9.5	10.3	8.7	8.8
Linseed oil, raw, carlots, bbls., N. Y.	9.4	9.4	9.8	10.8	9.1	9.3
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y. 2/	9.0	8.2	10.4	16.6	14.9	16.2
Oiticica oil, N. Y.	--	16.3	12.6	12.9	11.1	15.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	8.9	17.0	16.1	15.7	13.5	21.0
Castor oil, No.3, bbls., N. Y.	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.2	9.2	9.3
Cod oil, Newfoundland, bbls., N. Y.	5.5	4.7	5.6	6.9	6.0	5.3

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, and report of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Averages are for months reported.

1/ Includes excise tax of 3 cents beginning May 10, 1934.
2/ Includes excise tax of 4.5 cents beginning August 21, 1936.
3/ Includes excise tax of 3 cents, May 10, 1934 - August 20, 1936.
4/ Includes excise tax of 3 cents beginning July 1, 1939.